

U. S. ANSWER GOES TO GERMANY

Don't Quit Buying Bonds
Until the Kaiser Really Quits
Bonds Will Make Him a Quitter!

The



World.

Weather—Fair; frost to-night; fair, warmer to-morrow.
FINAL EDITION

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PERSHING GAINS NEW GROUND

U. S. AND BRITISH TROOPS STRIKE AGAIN

INDIGNANT PHONE PATRONS ASK BURLERSON WHY THEY'RE MULCTED FOR INSTALLATIONS

**Under Private Control
Company Made Profits of
Millions—Subscribers
Ask How Postmaster
General Arrived at Rates
—Plan to Raise Con-
tract Telephone Rates
Later.**

Since the Government has taken over the New York Telephone Company the subscriber with a complaint has been wandering hopelessly through no man's land of uncertainty. There was a time when he could lay his case before the Public Service Commission of the Second District with reasonable assurance of having a wrong righted. But the federalized phone company is not taking the Public Service Commission seriously these days. It is true that the commission still receives complaints from subscribers and forwards them to the company. It is equally true that the telephone company courteously acknowledges receipt. But nothing exciting happens after that.

If the subscriber with a complaint cannot turn to his old protector, the up-State Public Service Commission, you ask, where shall he go? If you were to make a guess you might conclude that inasmuch as Postmaster General Burleson is national head of all the phone systems his local representative must be Postmaster Patten. But no one at the local Post Office knows anything about Mr. Burleson's plans. If Postmaster Patten were to receive a batch of complaints he would not know what to do with them.

Under the circumstances, it is plain that at the present time the nearest tribunal at which a complaint against the very worst telephone service in the history of the city can be properly registered is at Washington, D. C. A subscriber who is determined to be heard and is careless about his money might journey to the capital and back and save something out of a hundred dollar bill. But one could not guarantee that he would see Mr. Burleson. Running the greatest Post Office, telephone and telegraph system in the world is a pretty big job for one man—big enough to prevent his listening to the complaints of a New York telephone subscriber.

Although the New York Telephone (Continued on Ninth Page.)

PERSHING TROOPS RESCUE SEVEN COMPANIES WHO WERE LOST THREE DAYS

Surrounded by Germans in Argonne Forest They Had Been Fed by Aviators.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 8 (United Press).—Seven companies of Americans, surrounded in the Argonne Forest for more than three days, were rescued yesterday by their comrades.

The Americans were cut off while pushing through the dense timber in single file. Airplanes had supplied them with food, munitions, medical supplies and orders. The full story of their resistance and rescue probably will furnish one of the most dramatic episodes of the war.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 8 (Associated Press).—The "Lost Battalion" pushed ahead with the other troops when the first American attack to the west of Verdun began. Advancing in too widely separated columns, the enemy was able to infiltrate behind them without being seen.

Then began a series of ingenious means to give the men relief so that they could hold out against the assaults rained about them until their comrades could forcibly come to their relief.

Many times airplanes flew over the section of the forest where the Americans were believed to be and messages were dropped for them. Cunningly devised parachutes, used to bring up ammunition, were then released above the forest which concealed the whereabouts of the troops from the eyes of their anxious searchers.

U BOAT SINKS ITALIAN SHIP 300 MILES OFF U. S.

Two Boats With Twenty-one Men From the Alberto Treves Missing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Italian steamship Alberto Treves was torpedoed Oct. 2, about 300 miles from the American coast, the Navy department announced today. Thirteen survivors have been picked up by the steamship Oriaba.

Two other boats with twenty-one men are missing. The Treves was a vessel of 8,000 tons and was owned in Genoa. She carried freight but no passengers.

CITY'S HARD COAL ALLOTMENT IS INCREASED 872,547 TONS

Fuel Administration Now Decides to Give New York State 12 Per Cent. More Anthracite Than Last Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—New York State will receive 15,855,300 tons of anthracite coal this year under allotment of the Anthracite Committee of the United States Fuel Administration. The figures show an increase of 12 per cent. over last year. Of this total New York City was given 8,095,975 tons, an increase of 872,547 tons.

BLAME PEACE TALK FOR DELAY IN THE FOURTH LOAN DRIVE

Committee Here Issues Warning That Bonds Must Be Sold Even if End Is Near.

Peace talk has had a more damaging effect than Spanish influenza on the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. To combat the influence of this newest German "psychological offensive" the following statement was issued officially this afternoon at the New York Liberty Loan Committee headquarters, No. 120 Broadway:

"The greatest factor in the slowing down of this loan campaign is peace talk. It must be understood that even if a treaty of peace were signed to-morrow this Fourth Liberty Loan would still be needed. It is very probable that a Fifth Liberty Loan will be needed too.

"The Government needs this money badly. In the next few months between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 in United States Treasury certificates representing money already spent or committed, will come due and must be paid from this loan. The rest will be needed in the prosecution of the war and in the tremendous task of bringing home our great armies after the war."

Official figures made public today by the committee contained little comfort for the army of workers who had doubled their exertions.

The overnight subscriptions in the New York district were only \$24,829,600, bringing the official total to \$330,618,000. This is only a little more than one-sixth of the district's quota, and the time fixed for the campaign is nearly half gone.

From Washington the official reports this morning were little better. The overnight receipts were only \$82,334,050, bringing the total to \$1,500,951,000.

Subscriptions amounting to \$4,421,000 were received to-day up to 3 P. M. Among them were:

Henry L. Doherty & Co., \$2,600,000.

United States Rubber Co., \$1,500,000.

American Hide and Leather Co., \$500,000.

H. P. Goodrich Rubber Co., \$500,000.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TRACE TORPEDOING TO PRUSSIAN HELD AS SPY IN HOBOKEN

Gay Party at Cabaret Singer's Home Said to Have Brought News of Torpedo.

How information obtained by a German enemy alien and former member of the Prussian Grenadiers from an intoxicated petty officer of the United States Navy led to the torpedoing of one of the convoys of the American transport George Washington was told before United States Commissioner Stanton in Hoboken today.

The George Washington formerly was a Hamburg-American Line ship and the name was not changed when the vessel was taken over by the United States.

A torpedo was fired at the George Washington, but missed the vessel. Another ship in the convoy, the Covington, was hit by a torpedo and sank, with the loss of fifty-seven lives.

The story was told by witnesses at a hearing in the case of Walter F. Loehmer, age thirty-five, who formerly lived at No. 438 Thirty-third Street, Woodcliff, N. J. Loehmer is held on a technical charge of providing liquor to officers of the navy and army. He is a registered enemy alien and admitted that he had belonged to the Grenadiers.

During the hearing Commissioner Stanton announced that Miss Margaret O'Sullivan, a cabaret singer, of No. 928 Washington Street, Hoboken, subpoenaed as a witness for the Government, was held on a similar charge. It was said that liquor was served in her home and later in Loehmer's room in Woodcliff.

An investigation is being made to determine whether Loehmer, who has been in the country six years, is a member of the German spy system.

"You have been in Hoboken with an enemy alien in furnishing liquor to officers of the United States Army and Navy," said Commissioner Stanton to Miss O'Sullivan. "A petty officer was made drunk by liquor supplied by you in your home, and in that condition gave information regarding the movement of ships."

"One ship was torpedoed. I will not (Continued on Ninth Page.)

HAIG RENEWS OFFENSIVE FROM CAMBRAI TO ST. QUENTIN

WILSON REFUSAL OF TRUCE TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TO BE GIVEN OUT TO-DAY

President Confers With Col. House and Lansing After Completing Note—Parley Only If Enemy Meets Allies' Terms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson's reply to the German and Austrian request for an armistice and peace negotiations probably will be despatched before night, if it is not already on the cables.

After being called into conference by the President with Col. House and Secretary Lansing, Secretary Tumulty announced to-day that Mr. Lansing would see the newspaper correspondents at 4 o'clock and "probably would have something for them."

The President had spent the entire morning in his study and was believed to be putting in final shape a document upon which he worked nearly all day yesterday.

None of those in the President's confidence would give an intimation of his decision, but when the conference was over there was no change in the confident belief throughout official circles that an armistice would be flatly refused and the Central Powers informed that unequivocal acceptance of conditions laid down by the United States and the Allies must precede any meeting of peace plenipotentiaries.

The President preceded actual sending of the reply by asking Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando to advise him of their answers or by submitting to the Premiers a draft of his reply for approval.

At any rate it was assumed the American reply will have the approval of Great Britain, France and Italy and of all the other co-belligerents.

NO HUMILIATING PEACE, DR. DERNBURG DECLARES

Asserts New German Ministry Is One of Defense as Well as Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—Germany's new Ministry is one of national defense, as well as of peace, and is prepared for a stand to the end against a humiliating peace, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Minister of the Colonies, declares in a statement, according to Berlin advices.

"President Wilson's fourteen old and five new points can be accepted by us, if put forward honestly, without humiliation for Germany," Dr. Dernburg says. "We shall not accept an unjust, humiliating peace. The new Ministry is not only a Ministry of peace but, if necessary, a Ministry of national defense, and, if it must be, to the bitter end."

HAVE YOU EVER WORN A GAS MASK? See how they are made. Advice to those who must wear. —Go to John Muir & Co., 61 D'Way. —Adv.

British Commander Reports Satisfactory Progress in To-Day's Attacks—French Pressing Onward Along the Suippe-Aisne Front North and East of Rheims.

WITH AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 8 (Associated Press).—The American troops continued their advance east of the Argonne until late Monday night. After the capture of Chatel Chehery they gained further ground.

The advance was aided by the use of smoke bombs and a heavy fog. A platoon of minethrowers was captured. During the night patrolling was active. There was intermittent artillery firing on account of movements behind the enemy lines.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—English and American troops attacked this morning on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig announced to-day. Satisfactory progress is being made, the Field Marshal stated. The attack was launched just before daybreak during a heavy rain which began last night.

[The battlefield between St. Quentin and Cambrai is about twenty-five miles long. Recent despatches showed the Americans operating in the Beaufort-Montbrehain region, at the farthest point of the Allied advance.]

In successful local operations near Montbrehain and Beaufort on this front yesterday more than 230 prisoners were taken by American and English troops.

The German high command is apparently preparing to retire its armies at most points as a result of the continued Allied pressure from the North Sea to Verdun. The enemy is expected to take up new positions, roughly 20 to 40 miles further back. The latest information shows the Valenciennes-Givet line is not yet ready; that the retirement must be delayed as long as possible. But the Allied assaults are seriously interrupting the German plans and may force the backward movement before the enemy is willing.

TWO BRITISH ARMIES AND AMERICANS ATTACK.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 8 (Associated Press).—American troops, going into battle in conjunction with the Fourth British Army on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front to-day, attacked near the point where the last line of the Hindenburg system already had been smashed. The early reports indicated that progress was being made despite stiff machine gun opposition.

Simultaneously the Third British Army attacked on the front from Cambrai south along the continuation of the Masnières-Beaurevoir line. There was a frontal attack on this line and at the same time an effort to turn it at its northern extremity.

FRENCH CAPTURE TWO TOWNS IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR; REACH CONDE ABOVE RHEIMS

This Shows Important Advance Along Railroad Lines, One Leading to Laon and the Other to Mezierres.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Northeast and east of Rheims the French continued their successful advance. The War Office announcement to-day says that French troops have reached the outskirts of Conde-sur-Suippe, at the junction of the Suippe and the Aisne, northeast of Berry-au-Bac, which was reported captured last night.

Along the Suippe River the French have penetrated into Isles-sur-Suippe and to the west have captured Bazancourt.

Conde-sur-Suippe is on the south side of the Suippe River on the railroad from Rheims to Laon. It is only a mile or so from Berry-au-Bac, which is north of the Aisne River. Bazancourt is 12 or 15 miles east of Berry-au-Bac and only a mile from Isles-sur-Suippe. These

Millions in Telephone Profits! What Does Burleson Order Mean?

During 1915, 1916 and 1917 the New York Telephone Company, the richest pickings of which are in this city, paid 8 per cent. dividends on \$125,000,000 capital stock, or \$10,000,000 a year. The total surpluses for the three years after paying \$30,000,000 into the pockets of its stockholders amounted to \$17,444,894.66.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order imposing charges for installing phones, moving them from one part of a house to another, or even changing the name of a subscriber. In view of the company's financial condition, the question is asked, why this new financial burden? If the company could pay 8 per cent. dividends without telephone installation charges while privately owned, why the charges under Government control?

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE for grip and pneumonia. A safe proven live. —Advt.

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